

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28. 1736.

N^o 366.

Argument relating to the Revolution, continued.



R. D'Anvers, while he continues to publish Discourses on Prerogative and Liberty, with a full Design to disgrace the late Revolution, and prepare the Minds of the People for another, is sure to find an Adversary in me: I will never leave him nor forsake him; nor have I lost Sight of the grand Point in debate between us. For, tho' he charges me with running off from the Argument, and rambling into a Discourse about legal Slavery and Parliamentary Tyranny; yet that was absolutely necessary, because he hath, thro' the Course of all these Papers, strongly insinuated, that worse things are now done by Law, than were heretofore done by Prerogative; and that a State of legal Slavery, which seem'd to be in, was more fatal to the People, than a State of illegal Prerogative. This Objection, therefore, to the modern Constitution, I was obliged to obviate; and, I think, 'tis fully done; however, I am sure of, that 'tis impossible to prove, that we are in a State of legal Slavery, without proving that we have slavish Laws. There are no slavish Laws that I know of, made since the Revolution; if there are any such, let Mr. D'Anvers produce them: there is no Danger in it, as he seems to imagine; I know no Law nor Reason against any Man's holding his Opinion about the Laws in Being; or arguing concerning the Goodness or Badness of them. Let him come into the Field, then he is in no Danger, from the Weakness of his Arm, or the Badness of his Armour; his Fears are only a Pretence; 'tis not of Argument, nor Fear of Power, that determines Silence: I promise to secure him against all Harms, those arising from the ill Make of his Weapons, or the ill Use he makes of them.

So much by way of Prologue; now to the Play itself. Mr. D'Anvers, in a late Paper where he charges me with rambling from the Point in debate, says, that the Question between Mr. Osborne and him, is, not, Whether we got or lost by the Revolution? but, whether we got as much as might have been expected on so great an Occasion? But I say, the Question between us is, Whether we got or lost by the Revolution? which I will prove from his own Paper May 29. His Words are these;

THE Point in dispute is, whether all that mischievous kind of Prerogative, which occasioned such loud and just Complaints in former Times, was wholly abolished at the Revolution, as Mr. Osborne hath asserted: Now in order to decide this Question, it will be necessary to take a REVIEW of ALL THOSE POWERS which have commonly passed under the Name of Prerogatives, and see which of them are actually set aside by the Revolution.

THESE are Mr. D'Anvers's Words: Now let us show we have both proceeded in debating this Question, that the World may the more easily judge which Side Truth and Reason lie.

Mr. D'Anvers, when he undertook to Review all Powers, which had commonly passed for Prerogatives, was obliged, by all the Laws of common Sense and Honesty, to have named them all; but instead of that, he leaves out all the mischievous Prerogatives, which had caused the loud and just Complaints in former Times (and which were really set aside at the Revolution) and reckons up only those which remain; which are either harmless in themselves, or else necessary to preserve the Constitutional Dependancy of the Crown. He, I say, after he had said, that, in order to decide the grand Question, it was absolutely necessary to REVIEW ALL THE POWERS which commonly passed for Prerogatives, he wholly leaves out all the mischievous Powers, such as, raising Money without Law; dispensing with Laws, and gives his Readers only a List of those that still subsist; and then would pass those upon us for all that ever subsisted, on purpose to lead them into a Belief, that we got nothing by the Revolution. This was his Meaning, is evident; for towards the close of his Paper, after he had reckoned up all the present Prerogatives, (not all that commonly passed for

Prerogatives) he says, 'That hardly one of the Instances before-mentioned was, in the least, affected by the Bill of Rights or Act of Settlement; and that the Prerogative stands, at present, upon the same foot as it did before the Revolution, excepting only those particular Points which are expressly mentioned in them. When, therefore, adds he, we reflect on that PRODIGIOUS POWER, which the Crown hath lately obtained by the vast Increase of Places and Offices, superadded to the ANCIENT POWER of Prerogative, (for the greatest Part of it is still subsisting) is it not time to be upon our Guard, and endeavour to prevent those Evils which such a complicated and formidable Power may one Day bring upon us?'

THESE are Mr. D'Anvers's Words: Can there be plainer or stronger to induce the People to believe, that we are great Losers by the Revolution? Hath he not determined the Question against the Revolution? and affirmed, that to the ancient Power of Prerogative, was superadded a new and formidable Power of Places and Offices; so that our last State was worse than the first; and the Prince of Orange brought us into a Condition more fatal to our Liberties than King James left us. This is plainly his Meaning; infamous Meaning indeed!

IN answer to all this, I have shewn, to Demonstration, that those particular Points of Prerogative, which were expressly mentioned in the Bill of Rights, and which were actually set aside at the Revolution, contained all that mischievous kind of Prerogative, which caused the loud and just Complaints of former Times; and that it was so far from being true, as Mr. D'Anvers asserted, that the greatest Part of the ancient Prerogative is still subsisting, that no Part of it is still subsisting; that is, no Part of that illegal, destructive Prerogative, which was the sole Reason of all the public Complaints of former Days, and of the glorious Opposition of our renowned Ancestors. And this every Man would have easily seen, had Mr. D'Anvers been so honest, as to have put all the Powers that commonly passed for Prerogatives before the Revolution, in one Column, and all the Prerogatives that are still subsisting, in another Column; then the Reader would have seen, that all the Prerogatives which were inconsistent with our Constitution, and which rendered all the Laws of England entirely useless, were abolished by the Bill of Rights; and, that the Revolution redeemed us from all that Power of the Crown which had been so dreadful to our Civil and Religious Rights, and placed us in a secure State of Law and Liberty.

THIS, therefore, was the true original Question between Mr. D'Anvers and me; Whether we got or lost by the Revolution? and not whether we got as much as we might, had we been as Wise and Honest as we ought to have been? That is another Question, which I shall reserve for another Opportunity: At present, the Case stands thus;

THAT the Crown, before the Revolution, had lost all those Lands, and were deprived of all those natural Dependancies created by military Tenures, which the ancient Kings of England possessed; and at the Revolution, it was, by Law, deprived of all those mischievous Powers, which commonly passed for Prerogatives till that Time; and which most of our Princes, not excepting Queen Elizabeth herself, made so terrible an Use of, that 'twould make the Heart of every Man who loves Liberty, tremble at the Repetition of the Cruelties committed by certain Courts, and certain Prerogatives, which some called Legal, and others Illegal. All which (God be thank'd) are now at an End, and we are as secure of our Liberties, as the Laws of our Country, and the Virtue of our People can make us; and more secure we can never be. The Revolution has strongly guarded us against the Power of the Crown; so strongly, that it can't hurt us without our own Consent, and this was all we wanted, and all we wished; we wanted only a Government by Law, and Parliaments to defend us against the Crown: Well, we have them; and now we want something to defend us against Parliaments; what's that? Why, ourselves; and who shall defend us against ourselves? For our wife and honest Selves may Err, as well as our Representatives; how ridiculous then is this political Prating! The Truth is this, the Revolution was not intended to make the People wife and virtuous (no, they must do that them-

selves, no Power nor Law can do it for them) but to defend their Persons and Properties, against the highest and greatest Power in the Kingdom, or against all Power; so far it went, and it could go no farther. All that the best Governments that ever were framed (and I think ours so since the Revolution) could do, or were ever designed to do, was to defend us against the Force or Power of others; but not against our own Follies and Vices; we are now as free as those will suffer us; if we would be more free, we must ask ourselves Leave; we must be wiser and better Men, there is no other Way; the Government has done all for us that it can do, we must put our Hands to the Plough and do the rest.

F. OSBORNE.

To Mr. J. E. Author of the Letter in the London Daily Post, Aug. 20, 1736.

— Ecce iterum Crispinus! —

INDEED, Sir, I intended to take no further Notice of you; but it is a leisure Time, and, with the Printer's Leave, I will have the other Laugh:—For who can help it, to see what silly Pains you take to prove yourself no Fool? And how prettily you play the verbose Pedantick (Pedant, you mean) from *Æschylus*; or rather the Bully, with that mighty Troop of Auxiliaries at your Heels, *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Menander*; and behold! in the Rear comes the Man, I forget his Name, that writes Advertisements for the Prize-fighters; for surely no one else could draw up the last Paragraph.—But, pray, Sir, what have these to do with our Dispute concerning the Language and Metre of *Chaucer*? Is this defending your *Proposals*? Nothing less. And therefore I say again, That as far as you have published of the Texts of *Chaucer*, it is the worst Copy I have yet seen: Your Notes, exactly in the Style of your Letters, very large, and very trifling; for who knows not that *April* is a pleasant Month to travel in, and so on? And what is it to us, who live in the Country, that an Inn keeper in Southwark is a very civil Fellow, and draws good Drink? And as to your Explanations, the very first is wrong; and this I insist upon, Sir, not because I was bred at *Eaton*, as you say, but because any Boy, either at *Eton* or *Westminster*, who knows the Meaning of the Word *Cropper*, which it is plain you did not, knows that *When Zephyrus expired the tender Cropper*, is Nonsense. Your Defence, as to the Use of the Word *expiro* from *Stephen's Thesaurus*, is extremely ridiculous.—And here, Sir, I must advise you to be a little more sparing of your learned Quotations; for such large Draughts as your last, will drain your Common-place Book, before we get half through the Controversy.—You say, *I can't produce a better Authority than Mr. Urry's*: It is actually the worst that is extant, except the little I have seen of your's; and you will have Work enough to defend him, if you will give yourself the Trouble to read my Preface. And if you are in any wise curious after the genuine Reading of *Chaucer*, I hope you will think better of my various Readings when you see them, than to call them silly Stuff; but I own your favoured Word *expired* is so bad a one, that tho' I met with it in *Speght*, 1602, I have not admitted it: But for what I know, *Speght* may use the *s* for *n*, as *Mo.* 3031, *amendis* for *amendis*, &c. I had almost forgot to ask your Pardon, for not having heard of the many Books you say you have published, beyond my Capacity to read. Strange indeed! I believe I can read any Language you can write, and perhaps understand it, as well as you do *Chaucer*. But away with these idle Reflections! let us keep to the Point.—*Chaucer* either wrote in exact Measure (which was Mr. Urry's Opinion) or he did not (which was Mr. Dryden's) Now take which Side you please (for I cannot judge by your Specimen) and I will engage to defend the other. Till when I return you your kind Wishes for all the Success you deserve; and am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

T. M.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Flanders.
Madrid, Aug. 3. O. S.

THE same Letters from China, which brought the Account of the Death of the Chinese Emperor Yong Tchin, who died the 7th of October last at Pekin aged 54, say, that the King of Tonquin is also dead, and succeeded in the Throne by his 7th Brother, who was no sooner crowned, but he chastiz'd several Grandees of the Kingdom, who during the Reign of his Brother, stirr'd up many Persecutions against the Christians, tho' in the Sentences they pass'd upon them of Death and Banishment, they conceal'd the real Cause and pretended others. The Missionaries of the Order of St. Dominic, from whom these Advices come, say, that they now perform their Functions quietly, and that the Christians are not so much persecuted in that, as in the other Provinces; and they promise themselves, that the Missionaries who were imprisoned, banished, or fled to the Mountains during the Reign of the late Emperor of China, who was a continual Persecutor of the Christians ever since 1722, when he began his Reign, will be releas'd, recall'd, and reliev'd, by the Clemency of his Successor, and 4th Son the present Emperor.

The following Piece is published at Madrid, which is intitled *a Faithful Account of the Origin of the Misunderstanding between the Spanish Government of Buenos Ayres, and the Portuguese Colony of St. Sacramento*, taken from authentick Relations, which the Court received from Buenos Ayres by the last Ship that arrived from thence at Cadiz.

In the Articles of Accommodation concerted lately at Madrid by the Mediating Powers for reconciling the Courts of Spain and Portugal; the 3d supposes Hostilities already committed in America. The Publick, who was ignorant of the true Reason of them, was naturally inclined to think, that they were owing to the Court of Spain's Disgust with the Conduct of M. de Belmonte; which is a Mistake, or an Imposition that ought, in Justice, to be cleared up. The Quarrels in America are of a greater Latitude, and on the Part of Spain, have no manner of Relation to the Affair of that Portuguese Gentleman at Madrid. Every body knows what was granted in America to Portugal, by the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, betwixt Spain and Portugal, dated the 6th of February 1713, which was a Treaty so much in favour of the Portuguese, as would incline every Man to think, that they would reckon it their Advantage to observe it: Nevertheless, ever since the Year 1721, Spain has been forced to complain of the Usurpations of the Portuguese in that Country. The Court of Lisbon cannot yet have forgot the Remonstrances and repeated Complaints which have been made to it upon more Occasions than one. The Governor of Buenos Ayres made the same Complaints to the Governor of the Colony of St. Sacramento; and Representations were made both in Europe and America, which were alike unsuccessful.

The Use which the Portuguese make of usurp'd Countries, is even more intolerable than the Usurpation itself. 'Tis computed, that during the last Year, above 40 Foreign Ships were laden with Contraband Goods, which Article alone, is enough to ruin the Commerce of the Spaniards intirely. Is it a Wonder then, that the Governor of Buenos Ayres should not sit still and unconcerned, to see the Decay of a Province committed to his Care? This Officer perceiving that no Regard was had to his Representations, was obliged to seize what the Portuguese had usurp'd; and his View in so doing, was to put a Stop to their unlawful Commerce. The Governor of the Colony of St. Sacramento, took this in very great Dudgeon, and made it necessary to take Arms on both Sides. The Governor of Buenos Ayres, went to besiege him in his Colony, in case that he refused to fulfill the Treaty of Utrecht. The Spaniards were justified by an Action in which the Troops of both Parties were engaged. They made the Major who commanded the Portuguese a Prisoner, and an Order from the King of Portugal was found upon him, which injoin'd him to make open War against the Spaniards in America.

L O N D O N.

Last Week Nicholas Loftus, jun. of Loftus Hall in the County of Wexford in Ireland, was married to Miss Hume, Daughter to late the Right Hon. Sir Gustavus Hume, Bart. a Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and a Fortune of more than 60,000l.

Mr. Charles Croft who followed the Fortunes of the late Duke of Ormond beyond Sea in his Exile, and was his chief Household Steward, died lately at Avignon.

Last Week died at Dublin Vincent Kidder, Esq; one of the Sheriffs Peers, and Assay Master of all the Plate made in Ireland, and Regulator of the Money Weights.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Darnley, is arrived at Dublin from England.

The poor People of that City, are said to suffer extremely for want of Bread, notwithstanding the great Plenty of Corn; the Bakers having combined not to bake any Bread, thinking their Profits too small; but 'tis not doubted, the Magistrates will treat those inhuman Creatures as they deserve, most of the Citizens are forced to bake their own Bread.

Last Week Thomas Conolly and Andrew Prolomy, were tried at the Tholsel, and found guilty of robbing Mr. Nihil in Meath-street in Dublin, and Hannon Kelly, was convicted at the same Time of receiving the stolen Plate.

Last Tuesday se'nnight one Jones, a Blacksmith, of Kevinstreet in Dublin, was stabbed in the Belly with a Knife, by one Connor, a Butcher, as he was standing at a Tent Door in Donnybrook Fair, without the least Provocation, whereupon the Butcher was secured and sent to Newgate.

The same Day Mr. Humphry Morse, formerly an eminent Wool-stapler in Kent, who has been for some Months past at Dublin, died of an Apoplexy, just as his Barber was going to shave him.

James Nixon, who was to have been executed last Saturday at Dublin for robbing the House of Mr. Richardson, Attorney at Law, is reprieved to next Saturday.

On Thursday last died at his Father's House in Privy Garden, Edward Meadows, Esq; Captain in Major General Honeywood's Regiment of Dragoons.

Yesterday in the Afternoon died at his House in King-street, St. James's Square, of the yellow Jaundice, Capt. Newton of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.

The same Day one Holdsworth, a Painter, fell off a Scaffold belonging to a House of Justice Farewell's in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, and died a few Hours after.

On Wednesday last died Elizabeth Terry, Wife of John Terry, of excessive Drinking, at a Brandy Shop in Clare Market. And the next Day the Coroner's Inquest sat on her Body, and brought in their Verdict Excessive Drinking.

Yesterday Peter Henry Blume and Christian Frederick Ginglein, were re-examin'd by Col. De Veil and by him committed to Newgate, for feloniously Enlisting his Majesty's Subjects for foreign Service, contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 151 1-4th. India 177 South Sea 99. Old Annuity 114. New ditto, 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105. Emperor's Loan 116 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 109 1-4th to 1-half. London Assurance 14 7-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 7 1-4s. to 6s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 5 1-2s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 5 1-2s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 1-2s. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 3-4ths to 6 Premium. English Copper 2 1-2s. 6s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 117.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for building a Bridge from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, will meet on Tuesday the 31th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Jerusalem Chamber in the Deanry of Westminster.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 14th Day of October next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

This Day is Published,
(Dedicated to His Royal Highness
The PRINCE)

A L Z I R

A
T R A G E D Y.

As it is Acted


At the THEATRE-ROYAL
IN

Lincoln's - Inn - Fields.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden-Ball
Pater-noster-Row.

STOLEN or Stray'd on Wednesday

Night the 18th of this Instant August, from Mr. Whitall's at Broughton, about 9 Miles from West Chester, a strong dock'd Chestnut Gelding, valued at 30 Guineas, all Hands high, about 8 Years old, with a bald Face, and a Tail, which he carries very well; the off Leg behind above the Footlock, and blemish'd with a Falley: Who gives Notice of the said Gelding, so as he may be had again, Mr. William Green, belonging to the General Post Office in London; or to Mr. Bailly, Merchant in the City of Oxford, shall receive Two Guineas Reward, and all Charges allowed.

**ASHLEY**
At the Foreign Brandy, Rum,
and Arrack Cellars, under my House
at Ludgate-Hill.

Are to be SOLD,

A Large Parcel of curious old Cask
Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Baravia Arrack, for
quicker Dispatch.

Brandy at 7s. 3d. Rum at 6s. 9d. Arrack at 11s. 6d. per Gallon, all choice, genuine, and good as ever was imported, Warranted entirely Neat.

PUNCH made of the said most excellent Brandy, Rum, and Arrack, to the greatest Perfection.

Buy and Sell for ready Money only.

The Publick are hereby assured, that at Mr. Ashley's I shall take out a Licence, and in all Things strictly conform to the Law, and continue making Punch at the following Prices and Proportions, viz a Quart of Rum or Brandy (put into Punch) for 8s. and so in Proportion to half half a Quart for 3d.

London Punch-House,

JA. ASHLEY

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

BALSAMICK STYPTICK

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, London.

THIS Medicine restrains in a surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting of blood, the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, and appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years at Sea, or on Shore, Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore is universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting his Medicine from the Inspection of the Council of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Scurvy Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Name of EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Ours exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most remarkable Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Princes Street at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse at the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Broad Street; Mr. William Evans, Bookbinder, in Pall Mall; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookbinder at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer in Gloucester; Mr. Printer in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mortar Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Apothecary at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, Keeper in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary at Bath; M^{rs}. Unett, a Bookbinder, at Wolverhampton, and Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.